

## in the news

### INSIDE

In the first installment of a new feature series, *Decades*, *The Tech* looks at MIT's early years in Boston.

p3

Will President Carter's new energy plan work? In *here and now*, several reasons why the energy policy will not work are explained.

p4

### CAMPUS

Sandford Kaye, Joseph Brown, Daniel DeHainaut, Seth Racusen, and Steve Reus of the Writing Program have sent an open letter to students who are concentrating in writing and to the students in their writing courses expressing their complaints about Dean of the School of Humanities Harold Hanham's plans for the future of the program.

Robert C. Seamans Jr., former administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration, has been named Henry R. Luce Professor of Environment and Public Policy.

### LOCAL

The cost of attending Harvard University will rise to \$7000 next fall, an increase of \$475. Tuition alone will jump \$350, to \$4450.

### NATION

The Educational Testing Services has announced that the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) Aptitude test will be modified next fall to include a section designed to measure analytical skills, in addition to the current verbal and mathematical sections.

Graduation requirements for New York City schools may be stiffened to include higher level reading and math skills, and a foreign language requirement for many students. *The New York Times* reported.

On NBC's *Meet the Press* Sunday, several important executives from oil, coal, and electric companies expressed general support for President Carter's energy program, but complained that the plan would not encourage the development of oil and coal supplies and would drive up the cost of electricity needlessly.

## Big Screw contest is ever-popular

By David B. Koretz

As Kaleidoscope Weekend comes around again, it's also time for the yearly balloting for the Big Screw Award.

Since 1966, the Alpha Chi Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega has sponsored this spring contest "to award a four-foot long, left-handed wood screw to that faculty member most deserving of such an award."

First made of wood, the screw has been changed to gleaming aluminum, but the sentiments have remained the same, as hundreds of students donate their money to the charity of the winner's choice, provided the winner accepts the award.

Last year, the triumphant winner was Judy Bostock, 8.02 course coordinator, known throughout the Institute for her tough grading policies. Bostock nosed out Nancy Wheatley, formerly of the widely unappreciated Housing Office. In 1975, the proceedings were a bit wilder, when a young devotee of the late Dean Thomas Hill of the Sloan School gave a last-minute contribution to top the amount gathered for Suzanne Weinberger, the Lobby 7 Coordinator famous for the Weather and giant Apple displays she scheduled. Weinberger had announced her intention to refuse the award.

Typically the winner has been some ill-fated person for whom fame has been sudden but pronounced. In 1974, Arthur Beals was unfortunate enough to mail housing and dining rate increase letters to students on the last day of the contest. He came from nowhere on Friday of Screw Week.

The year before that, Superintendent of Buildings Paul Barrett was awarded the Screw for masterminding the beginning of construction of the new Chemical Engineering Building at 6am on Monday morning of Finals Week. Evidently many students disliked having their last-minute studying interrupted by jackhammers and other heavy

equipment.

There were no awards in 1970 and 1972. In 1971, Associate Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth C. Browning '66, ever-popular for his role in overcrowding decisions, was elected for his part in opening an unfinished MacGregor House for undergraduate residence.

Begun in 1966 as the Institute Screw Award, the contest was part of the publicity for the service fraternity's Spring Carnival. Since the Carnival died in 1968, APO has used the contest as a way to raise funds for charity. Professor A. P. Mattuck won the election the first two years after endearing himself to two freshman Calculus lecture classes.

Mattuck took a leave of absence the following year, when "metal Screw was introduced, and Kenneth Wadleigh, now a Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School, won easily.

Mattuck, however, is back in the running again this year. After the first day of balloting, he is second to fellow mathematician James Munkres by a slim 15-cent margin.

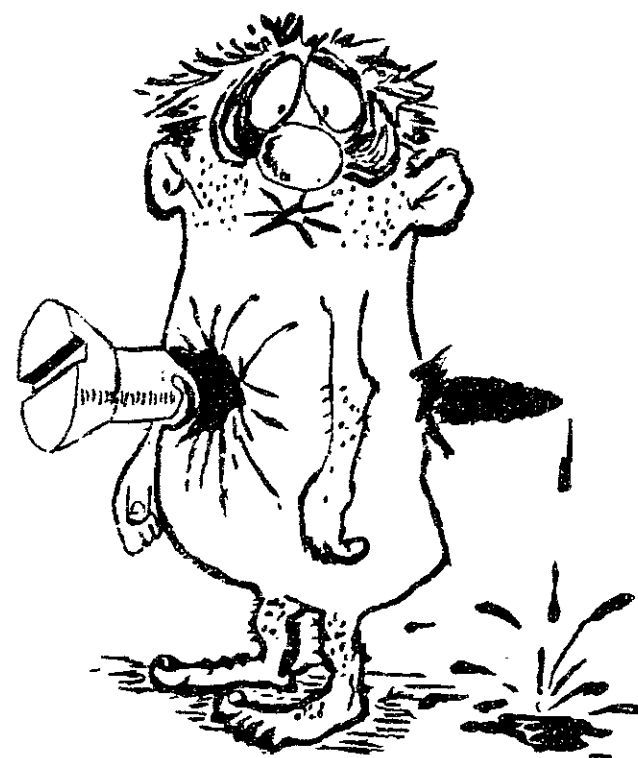
Steve Forman '80, Big Screw Project Chairman, predicted that several others will do well, including Professor of Chemistry James Kinsey, 5.60 lecturer, and Browning, just "on general principle."

Yale Zussman G, Chairman of the 1971 Screw contest, said that

he feels last year's total of about \$485 will be matched. Zussman recalled that when he ran the event, it was not as firmly established as a fundraising function, and only about \$50 was

raised.

According to Forman, "The problem is that no one has really done anything worthwhile. There's no faculty member distinctly deserving of this honor."



### News Analysis

## Dean's Writing plan ready

By Mark James

Unless it encounters any major challenges, the plan for the Writing Program introduced by Dean of the School of Humanities Harold Hanham will take effect in the fall.

The main points of this plan are spelled out in a document issued on Dec. 7, 1976. This "discussion paper" describes the

new scheme for writing education as a "single, flexible program that can coordinate development of several kinds of instruction — some long established at the Institute, some not yet represented — while respecting and supporting their distinct requirements."

Exactly how this is to be done in terms of instructors and courses is not yet firmly estab-

lished; especially uncertain is how the present Writing Program will fit into the new program.

The paper does describe some of the elements of the new plan. Two subjects not yet represented at MIT have already been inserted in the catalog — science writing and expository writing.

A large gift has been received to endow a program in science writing, which the Hanham document describes as "informing the general public about science and engineering." Newly-hired science writer Rae Goodell will teach a course in the fall to be followed by an internship in the spring.

Expository writing is also definite for the fall curriculum — the report says that the goal of these courses will be to improve "the basic skills of prose exposition."

These new elements will be added to those already present, which the report describes as technical writing, literary writing, and writing for personal expression.

The report calls for little change in the technical writing program, which is now taught by Professor of Humanities Robert Rathbone. This field is defined as "communicating technical information to scientists, engineers, and planners." A second instructor is expected to be hired in this area.

Literary writing is perceived by Hanham to be an advanced area which "presupposes considerable talent for and devotion to literary creation, and which emphasizes the

### The top 20 Fundraising drives among American Colleges

Institution	Starting Date	Goal*	Progress*	Percent	As of	Percent per Month
Yale University	4/74	\$ 370	\$ 176	47.5	1/77	1.44
Stanford University	4/72	300	283	94.4	1/77	1.63
University of Chicago	11/74	280	141	50.4	12/76	1.94
U. of Southern Cal.	4/76	265	101	38.0	12/76	4.75
U. of Pennsylvania	10/75	255	100	39.2	1/77	2.61
Cornell University	10/75	230	49	21.3	12/76	1.52
MIT	4/75	225	113	50.0	2/77	2.27
Case Western Reserve	2/76	215	95	44.2	2/77	3.68
Loyola University	9/70	175	128	73.2	12/76	.98
Duke University	9/73	162	121	74.7	2/77	1.82
Yeshiva University	12/73	160	78	48.7	12/76	1.35
Cal. Inst. of Tech	1/74	130	83	64.0	1/77	2.56
University of Miami	10/76	129	15	11.4	2/7	2.83
Princeton University	7/70	125	120	96.0	2/77	1.23
Rockefeller University	1/71	120	56	46.6	2/77	.76
Washington University	3/73	120	122	101.3	7/76	2.53
New York University	1/76	111	35	31.7	2/77	2.44
U. of Rochester	12/75	102	51	50.4	2/77	3.6
Carnegie-Mellon U.	10/76	100	50	50.0	1/77	16.7
Howard University	7/76	100	18	18.0	1/77	3.0

\*In millions of dollars. Above information except for percent figures obtained from the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Kevin Wiggins

(Please turn to page 2)

# Plan leaves many questions

(Continued from page 1)

craft and discipline of the professional writer . . . a training ground for the elite among MIT's writers. This type of writing is already represented in the Literature section of the Humanities Department.

The third area is for what the present Writing Program does — developing the ability of self-expression through writing.

Hanham's plan organizes these different forms into one writing program with a single director. The program will be subdivided into four "streams" or divisions: "Science Writing," "Technical Writing," "Creative Writing in the literary sense," and "Writing for

general education."

It is the last of these streams which has been the least clearly defined and which has aroused the most controversy. Many of the present members of the Writing Program feel that their brand of instruction, the use of "free writing" and student-centered teaching, will get lost in the shuffle when it is combined in the "general education" stream with different approaches such as expository writing and other more structured courses.

Hanham has stated that this type of teaching will still be present, but that the character of the courses taught in the future depends on who is hired to teach them.

A search committee has already solicited applications for positions in the new program. Several members of the old program are applying for these jobs, but many are not. The character of the new program will therefore depend heavily on the hiring decisions of the search committee.

A search for the Program's new director is underway, and this choice will also be important. The future of the type of writing instruction now present in the Writing Program is in the hands of these search committees.



Mark James

Dean of the School of Humanities Harold J. Hanham has authored the new plan for writing at MIT.

## events

The MIT Dance Workshop Spring Performance will present *Map* by Beth Soll and *Line of Perspective* by John Hofstetter. Performances are at 7pm in Dupont on April 27-29. Tickets are \$1.50 (Free with MIT ID). For further information call x3-5005.

The Borodin Quartet from Moscow will give the Abramowitz Memorial Concert at 8pm on Wednesday, May 4 in Kresge Auditorium. Works to be performed are Quartet No. 2 in F Major, Op. 22, by Tchaikovsky; Quartet in D Major, Op. 64, No. 5, *The Lark*, by Haydn, and Quartet No. 8 in C Minor, Op. 110, by Shostakovich.

The Cambridge Ensemble will open a new stage adaptation of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* Thursday, April 28 at 8pm at the Ensemble's 1151 Mass. Ave. Theatre. Performances are Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8pm. Tickets are \$4.00 and \$3.50, group rates available. The Box Office number is 876-2544.

The Boston U. Alumni Chorale will be in concert at 8pm, April 29 at Marsh Chapel, 735 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. The group will perform works by Haydn and Bach. General Admission prices range from \$2.00 to \$5.00. For more information, call the School of Music at 353-4242.



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# Rogers struggled to found MIT

By Margot Tsakonis

Decades is a new series intended to present the history of MIT through the eyes of historians, photographers and alumni. This is the first of a two-part article dealing with the Institute's early days in Boston and with the men whose names have been long remembered as Technology's founders.

On April 10, 1861, the governor of Massachusetts approved the "Act to Incorporate the Massachusetts Institute of Technology", culminating 15 years of planning, progress, and disappointment in the life of William Barton Rogers.

William Rogers was one of the four "Brothers Rogers" raised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, sons of a medical doctor. When the University of Virginia was incorporated in 1819, the family settled in Williamsburg where Rogers graduated from William and Mary College. He later succeeded his brother to a first professorship at the College in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. But it was in geology, then a developing science, that he became an authority both in the United States and Europe. Rogers pursued this subject while assuming positions at the University of Virginia.

In 1845, he resigned his post as Chairman of the Faculty due to the persistent rioting and disorder, and to the social and religious intolerance of the community. In a letter, Rogers wrote that he was unable to "shut out the contrast between the region in which I live and the highly cultivated nature and society of glorious New England."

Thus in 1853 he and his family moved to Boston with a special purpose in mind: to establish a school that would, "with the growth of this active and knowledge-seeking community, finally expand into a great institution."

The arduous struggle to establish that "polytechnic institute" resulted finally in a charter granting a block of land in Back Bay.

But with the outbreak of the Civil War, construction was delayed so that the original red brick building near Boylston St. was not begun until 1863. When, in 1865, the structure was still unfinished, the impatient Rogers opened classes in the Boston Mercantile Library, with 15 students enrolled. As president, Rogers, with the five other members of the faculty, developed a new approach to education.

Robert H. Richards, who entered that first class, discovered that:

"The method of teaching was new to all of us. We found ourselves bidding goodbye to the old learn-by-heart method, and beginning to study the facts and laws of nature. I began to see for the first time what school was for, and that it need not worry even the very slow boys..."

In 1868 Rogers suffered a stroke and John D. Runkle, professor of mathematics, succeeded him. Concerned with innovation

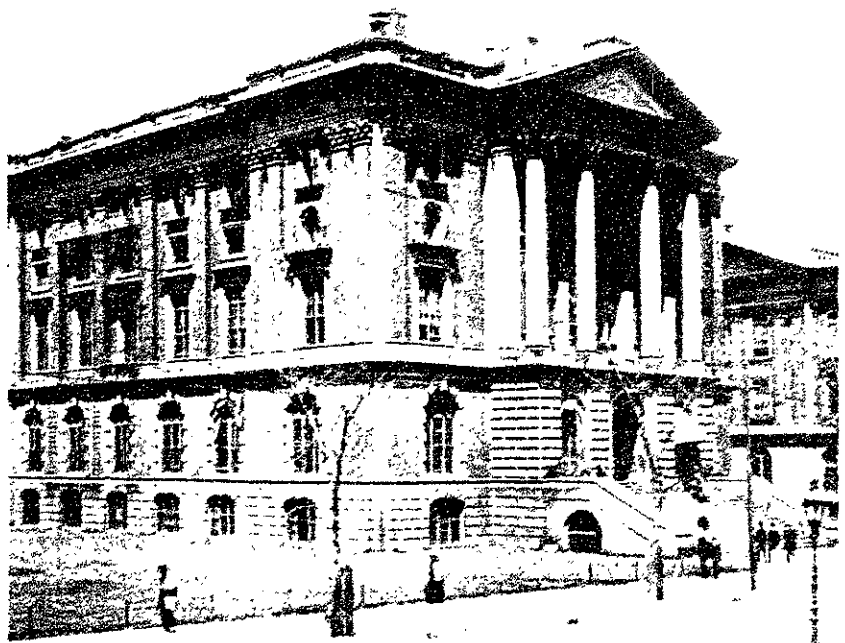
the Great Boston Fire of 1872 and the Panic of 1873. Financial crises at this time necessitated doubling the tuition to \$200, thereby halving the enrollment, and reducing faculty salaries and numbers.

Many of the early classes were free evening courses sponsored by the Lowell Institute School, which were open to men and women of all ages, but "Boston Tech" refused to admit women as regular students. As a result, Ellen Swallow, with her bachelor's degree from Vassar, was forced to study as a special student shut up in a laboratory like "a dangerous animal" as she recalled. But, "winning a way which others will keep open," she was granted a degree in 1873, married Professor Robert Richards, and pursued her career in sanitary chemistry and environmental control. It was not until 1883 that women were eligible to be regular students.

Meanwhile, the administration again changed hands as Runkle resigned, and General Francis A. Walker took his place in 1881.

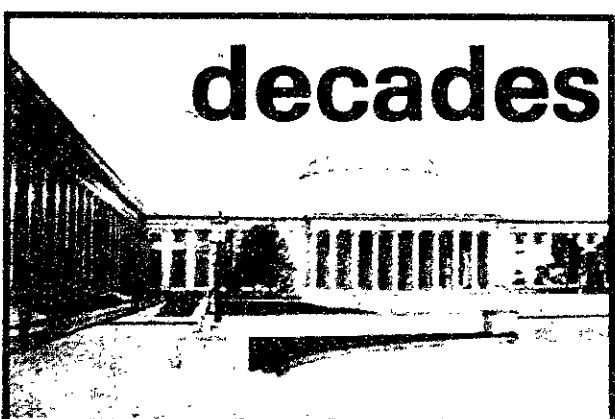
The next year, while speaking at commencement, William Barton Rogers took his leave. As Walker later described, "there was a silence in the midst of the speech; that stately figure suddenly drooped, the fire died out of that eye ever so quick to kindle at noble thoughts, and before one of his attentive listeners had time to suspect the cause, he fell to the platform instantly dead."

(Next: Looking towards Cambridge)



MIT began its existence in this building at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets in Boston.

## decades



in education, Runkle even led an unheard-of mining expedition of faculty and students to the west coast to collect ores for laboratory use. During Runkle's administration, Professor Charles Eliot, who had left MIT for the presidency of Harvard, attempted to merge MIT with Harvard's faltering Lawrence Scientific School, effectively making the Institute part of Harvard. The Corporation rejected the proposal, and sustained independence through

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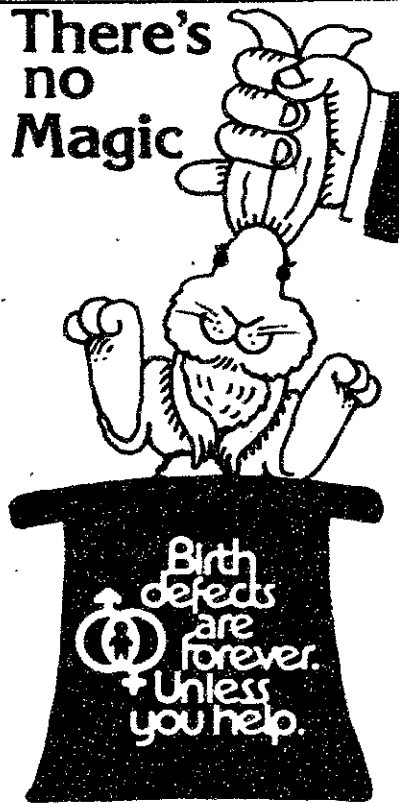
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# The problems with Carter's energy plan

By William Lasser

Why Jimmy Carter's energy policy won't work:

1. *The American People still don't think there's an energy crisis.* This was surely true before Carter's "Voice of Doom" speech last Monday evening, and there is no reason to think that the situation has changed or will in the near future. The President's tactics of speaking loudly and carrying small sticks will not be able to fundamentally change the attitudes of the citizenry. As long as we can buy all the gasoline we want, there is no perceived crisis.

2. *Those who think there is a crisis are still not motivated to conserve.* Even those who agree with or accept the President's statements are not given sufficient incentive to save energy. Wasting energy under the Carter plan doesn't affect Americans where it really hurts — in the pocketbook. Besides, the "crisis" is an intangible one; unlike during wartime, we cannot see the enemy nor witness dramatic results.

3. *The gasoline tax is strictly cosmetic.* Raising gasoline taxes by five or ten or even fifty cents will not make any difference to the American consumer. Prices jumped from around 35 cents to almost 65 cents within a year or so in the early 1970s and, except for a short period of decline in consumption, it didn't make any difference. For a gas tax to work, it would have to raise prices at the pump by dollars, not cents.

4. *The plan makes a great effort not to affect Americans' lifestyles.* It is a fact, sad but true, that the American lifestyle is based on a presumption that energy supplies are limitless. Americans still take Sunday drives in the country, still drive alone every morning to work. The Carter plan makes no attempt, moreover, to reverse the trend towards suburbanization, the spreading out of America. The mass migration of Americans from the cities to outlying areas since World War II has brought with it a significant

here  
and  
now

increase in demand for gasoline. The American way of life is predicated on the automobile. Until we change that focus, energy demand is bound to go up.

5. *The plan will increase regional conflict.* Carter has effectively pitted the Northeastern states, and especially New England, against the Southern states. New Englanders, while importing most of their oil, will still share the benefits of the taxes on domestic supplies. The plan additionally gives special tax credits to users of home heating oil, who for the most part live in New England. *The New York Times* reported that the plan "may not reverse the flow of people, jobs and money from North to South, but it might help to slow it down."

6. *The average consumer will quite possibly benefit even if he does not reduce consumption.* Because of the President's proposal to give the money collected in gasoline taxes back to the people, many people will get back more than they pay out. By one estimate, a typical family could drive some 30,000 miles before the tax began to hurt. Driving any amount less would result in a savings.

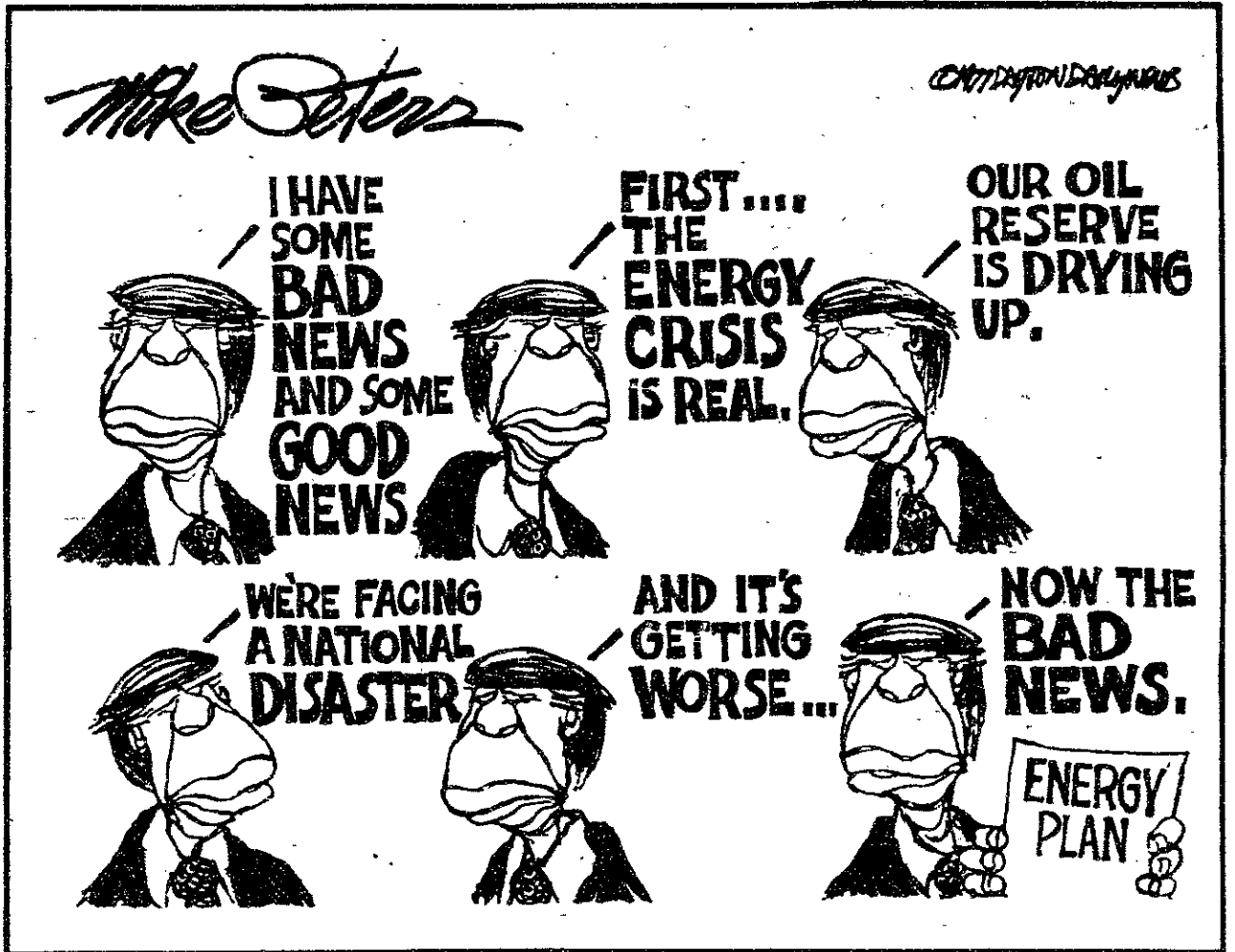
7. *The so-called "gas-guzzler" tax will not dissuade upper-income consumers from buying big cars, but it will hurt lower-income families of six or more.* At most, the President would add something on the order of \$2,500 in taxes to the cost of a large automobile. While a significant sum, the wealthy consumer would be far more likely to pay it than would the lower-income consumer who needs a big car for a large family. While we might see the end of the station wagon as a viable mode of transportation, we probably won't see the demise of the Cadillac. Indeed, the entire rebate system is regressive.

8. *There is no mention of improving mass-transportation systems.* The President has indicated that the Department of Transportation will release some sort of proposal of their own later in the year. That remains to be seen. But there must be an alternative form of transportation available so that Americans do not have to rely on their cars. This means a revitalization of the train system is necessary, along with federal aid for bus and subway improvement.

9. *The proposal calls for no real sacrifice.* In his Monday evening "fireside chat" the President asked all Americans to sacrifice in what is to be "the moral equivalent of war." Yet every specific proposal is seemingly weighted so as not to hurt the consumer or anyone else. People who have money may pay a bit more for energy, while those who have less will end up with a net economic gain. Carter says that the economy will not suffer — it may even be boosted. Carter was right in asserting that to be successful, a program would require sacrifices. Unfortunately, his does not.

10. *There is no long-range planning for the future.* The proposal is designed to help us avoid a "national disaster" by 1985. But Carter, except for increasing our reliance on coal and decreasing our demand for oil, makes no allowances for the future. He has yet to commit us to solar energy, or nuclear energy, or to some other form of power which will last throughout the 21st century.

(Next: What Carter could have done, why he did what he did, and what it means politically.)



## Carter: media and messages

By Glenn Brownstein

We've all read in the past week about President Carter's "media blitz," how he used several devices to gain nationwide exposure for his energy proposal six times in nine days. Despite charges of possible overexposure, it appears from the early returns that Carter's strategy has worked: Americans have some idea of how the new plan could affect them, and they are likely to be sympathetic to the President because of the way the proposal was presented.

Carter's timing was excellent. Historically, a president is never more popular than in his first three or four months in office. This favorable rating will decline over the summer whether Carter makes an unpopular decision or not; it always has. In addition, while Carter has been acclaimed as the most masterful manipulator of the media since Roosevelt, he has one enormous advantage: television.

For all its shortcomings, TV is a way to reach millions of people instantly and more importantly, directly. In William Porter's book, *Assault on the Media: The Nixon Years*, he expresses a theory that appears to define Carter's media strategy:

→ **feedback**

### Error cited

To the editor:

I write to correct an error in Bob Wasserman's April 15 article on the Parent Loan Program. This program will be administered wholly by the Comptroller's Loan Office as a means for families to pay their term bills; it is not intended to be integrated with the programs of the Student Financial Aid Office. Those programs, as always, will continue to be geared to the students who demonstrate the need for long-term financial aid on the basis of their families' inability to cover the full costs at MIT.

L. V. Gallagher  
Associate Director of  
Financial Aid  
April 20, 1977

"One of the standing convictions of any political leader is that the great mass of people would support him on any given issue if they only understood him; if he could only reach them directly, bring the force of his personality and his persuasiveness to bear, he could lead in the finest sense of the word. The chief barriers to that clear transmission from leader to willing follower are the journalists who write down and encapsulate and inevitably interpret inaccurately his ideas. A primary objective, therefore, becomes the finding of a way to by-

### perspectives

pass these interpreters."

Let's examine the "blitz" piece by piece and see how Carter has succeeded to some extent in getting his message across and minimizing the influence of the press in transmitting it.

First there was the "Day in the Life of President Carter" aired by NBC Thursday, April 14; while overly simplistic, it doubtless gave millions of Americans a chance to see the inner day-by-day workings of the Presidency, more likely than not hardening Carter's base of popular support.

Then a press conference Friday (more on that later), the Central Intelligence Agency "leak" over the weekend "revealing" that America was in the throes of a dire energy shortage (and even the least cynical observer would have difficulty believing that this maneuver was not pre-timed as part of Carter's energy media package); the "Fireside Chat" Monday evening; a speech before a joint session of the House and Senate Wednesday night; and another press conference Friday morning.

The Fireside Chat and the joint session speech form a study in contrasts. In the first, the American people perceive that the President is interested in their welfare; why else would he take time to speak to them directly? A Fireside Chat is also carefully packaged; camera shots of the President are orchestrated to portray him in the most favorable light, and the effect intended by Carter, that of a President taking time to share important decisions with his constituents, is so well-done

that it is difficult to denigrate a misleading performance by the President. Jimmy cares, say the Chats, and that's all the average American is concerned about.

On the other hand, when Carter speaks to Congress, there are numerous shots of disinterested representatives and senators; Carter is not saying anything new, so why should they listen? In fact, the President revealed little new information in the Chat, but we couldn't see the audience there. Joe American thinks: I paid attention and I may not like what he said, but I listened. Don't Congressmen care what happens to me?

In short, it's a victory for the President over the Congress.

And then there's the matter of the two press conferences. In a sense, press conferences are carefully perpetrated frauds: the President answers whichever questions he cares to and evades the others. Only the most craftily structured question can trap a president, and even then most of us are unaware of the trap.

It has become the fashion recently to criticize the press correspondents for asking "puff" questions — ones that require only a yes or no answer, and reveal nothing new — or "moon shots," — questions that the President either does not have an answer to, or can reasonably evade with an "I don't know."

But judging by the fact that the President controls these media events — for example, correspondents are shot from the waist up, making them look smaller and clumsier while the President is shown from the chest up, a shot that makes him look taller and more graceful — what can the press do but risk looking foolish to get a question really answered by a president who pulls all the strings.

Jimmy Carter knows what he is doing. He has learned that by controlling the media, one controls the message. Richard Nixon knew this as well, but he was less believable on camera for strictly visual reasons: shifting eyes, hand motions slightly out of "sync" with his speech, and the five o'clock shadow. Carter looks and sounds sincere in public; that is the key to his election and the secret of the success of the "media blitz."

The  
Tech

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Tuesday, April 26, 1977

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# opinion cont.



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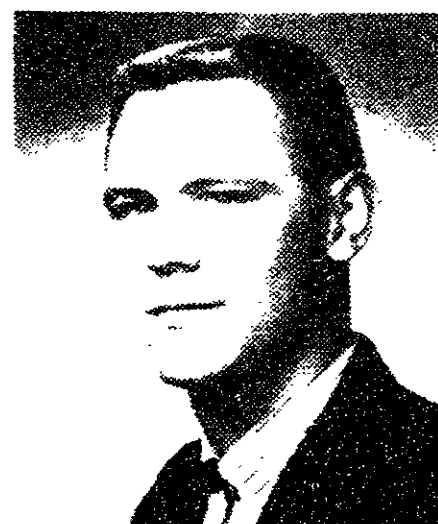
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\* **Official notice:** All students should obtain a final examination schedule at the Information Center, 7-111. Examinations not listed or a conflict in examinations, such as two exams in the same period, must be reported to the Schedules Office, E19-338, by Friday, April 29.

\* **Registered students** for the Summer Session are required to submit a Financial Registration Form showing their dormitory charge to the Student Accounts Office, Rm. E19-215, no later than May 31, 1977. If this has not been done, report to the Student Accounts Office to either make payment in full or to make satisfactory financial arrangements. Those students who make neither payment nor satisfactory arrangements will be assessed both a deferred administrative charge of \$20 and a late payment

fine of \$20.

\* **All dormitory residents** not registered for the Summer Session are required by May 31st to either make payment in full or make satisfactory financial arrangements with the Student Accounts Office, Rm. E19-215. Failure to do so will create an automatic \$20.00 deferred administrative charge plus a \$20.00 late payment fine.

\* **All students (registered and unregistered)** taking up dormitory residence

after May 31 must immediately report to both the offices of the Dean for Student Affairs and the Student Accounts Office before taking up dormitory residence.

\* **Freshman admitted lists** and mailing labels for the class of '81 may be ordered through the FAC Office. Lists (\$4.00 per copy) and labels (\$5.00 per copy) ordered before May 13 will be available on Friday, May 27. Contact the FAC Office, 7-103, x3-6771, for more information.

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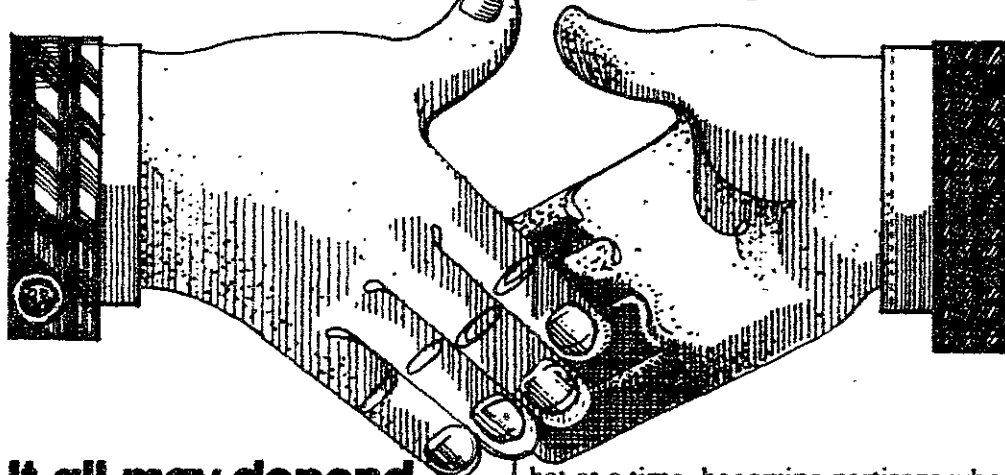
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# PLAIN TALK FROM ARMCO ON FINDING A JOB:



## It all may depend on how well we work together

In recent weeks this publication has carried a series of messages from Armco. This series of Armco messages has talked about your job—how low profits, scarce energy, overregulation, rabid environmentalism and thoughtless affirmative action for equal rights may hurt your chance of finding the job you want.

Each of these issues will have an impact on America's ability to create the 18,000,000 more jobs we'll need over the next ten years. We believe it's important for everybody to think about these issues from several points of view. The economics and technology involved, as well as the politics.

Too often, most of us think about each of America's many goals in a vacuum. We isolate one at a time and propose solutions. Carrying out those "solutions" often creates new problems we hadn't thought about before. And that's where all the other goals suffer.

Who would have thought that making energy cheap would lead to an energy crisis... or that efforts to eliminate discrimination in one form would create it in another?

We Americans also tend to isolate ourselves in little groups, when it comes to many issues. We put on one

hat at a time, becoming partisans who consider those who disagree as enemies.

We'd like to make a suggestion. Could we all try a little harder to work together?

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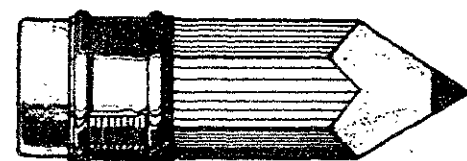


## Plain talk about COOPERATION

At Armco, we're working with many people to try to get things done. We're asking government officials—local, state and national—what they want us to do to help them in their work. We're showing them what we need to keep our plants running and people on the job. We're trying to stop saying: "We can't." We hope other people will stop saying: "You must." We ought to both start saying: "Let's work together."

We don't have all the answers. But we're trying to look at each issue thoughtfully, so we can at least discover the pertinent questions.

Next time you hear somebody demand that anybody else do something, maybe you should ask: "Has this idea ever been discussed with whoever will have to carry it out?" Getting those 18,000,000 more jobs we need may depend on how well we all work together.



## ARMCO wants your plain talk about cooperation and jobs

Does our message make sense? We'd like to know what you think. Your personal experiences. Facts you've found to prove or disprove our point. Drop us a line. We'll send you a more detailed report on the relationship between cooperation and jobs. Our offer of *How to Get a Job*, above, tells you how to write us. Let us hear from you. We've all got a stake in more American jobs.

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## sports cont.

## Wins over WPI, Babson highlight golfers' week

By Leo Bonnell

During the past week the varsity golf team won three of four individual matches in two three-way meets at the Brae Burn CC, defeating Babson, WPI and Bates while losing only to Harvard. The victories improved the Engineers' spring record to 7-3 with five matches to play.

Last Thursday, WPI and Babson travelled to the Engineers' home turf, where both fell victim to some of MIT's best shotmaking of the season. The final scores were 6-1 against Babson and 4-3 against the always-tough WPI, a team the Engineers have rarely beaten in recent years.

Three of the top seven finishers swept their matches, including sophomores Mike Varrell and Mark Hughes who did so from the second and fifth spots with good scores of 83 and 85. Both players recovered from disastrous quadruple-bogey nines to win. The excellent depth of the squad was again demonstrated by Les Suna '79, who came off the bench to also sweep his matches at number seven with a fine 80, the lowest score of any competitor that day. Other victories were turned in by Jaime Dornbusch '78 against WPI, and by Mark Swenson '78, Leo Bonnell '77 and Doug Wegner '79 against Babson, as every golfer turned in at least one match win.

On Tuesday, the Engineers hosted Harvard and Bates under perfect weather conditions, with less than perfect results as they beat Bates 6-2 but lost to Harvard

by the same score. The one-two punch of Dornbusch and Varrell swept their matches to provide the only victories against the Crimson, scoring 82 and 79 respectively. Swenson, Bonnell, Suna and Bob Kneeland '77 furnished the other victories over Bates.

Nevertheless, the Engineers have reason to be pleased over their performance, and they have high hopes of defeating Bowdoin and arch-rival Lowell in their upcoming match this Friday.

## IM Rifle

## Third East IM rifle champion

By Jerome F. Dausman  
(Jerome F. Dausman is the IM Rifle Manager.)

This year's rifle tournament, held April 14 and 15, looked as if it would end in an unprecedented three-way tie. Three of the five teams that shot in the final round had total scores of 730 when they had finished shooting. The last team to finish up, Third East Rod and Gun Club, settled the matter with their decisive 751 total. Lambda Chi Alpha placed fifth in the tournament.

The individual standings were also undecided until the last shooter had finished. Tim Fairbanks '78, of Third East Rod and Gun, posted a 193 score to take the first place medal by two points. Steve Rosenman '77, with a 191 score that had held first place through most of the competition, took second place honors. The third place medal was won by Beta Theta Pi's Tom Hauer '79, by a tie-breaking rule, over Doug White G of Third East Rod and Gun. Hauer and White both

shot 189's, but Hauer's second target was higher than White's.

## IM RIFLE RESULTS

Teams	
Third East Rod and Gun Club	751
Diffraction Ltd.	730
BTP	730
ZBT	730
LCA	646
Individuals	
Tim Fairbanks	193
Steve Rosenman	191
Tom Hauer	189
Doug White	189
Steve Fulghum	188
Dave Miller	188

## Women's rugby club opens first season

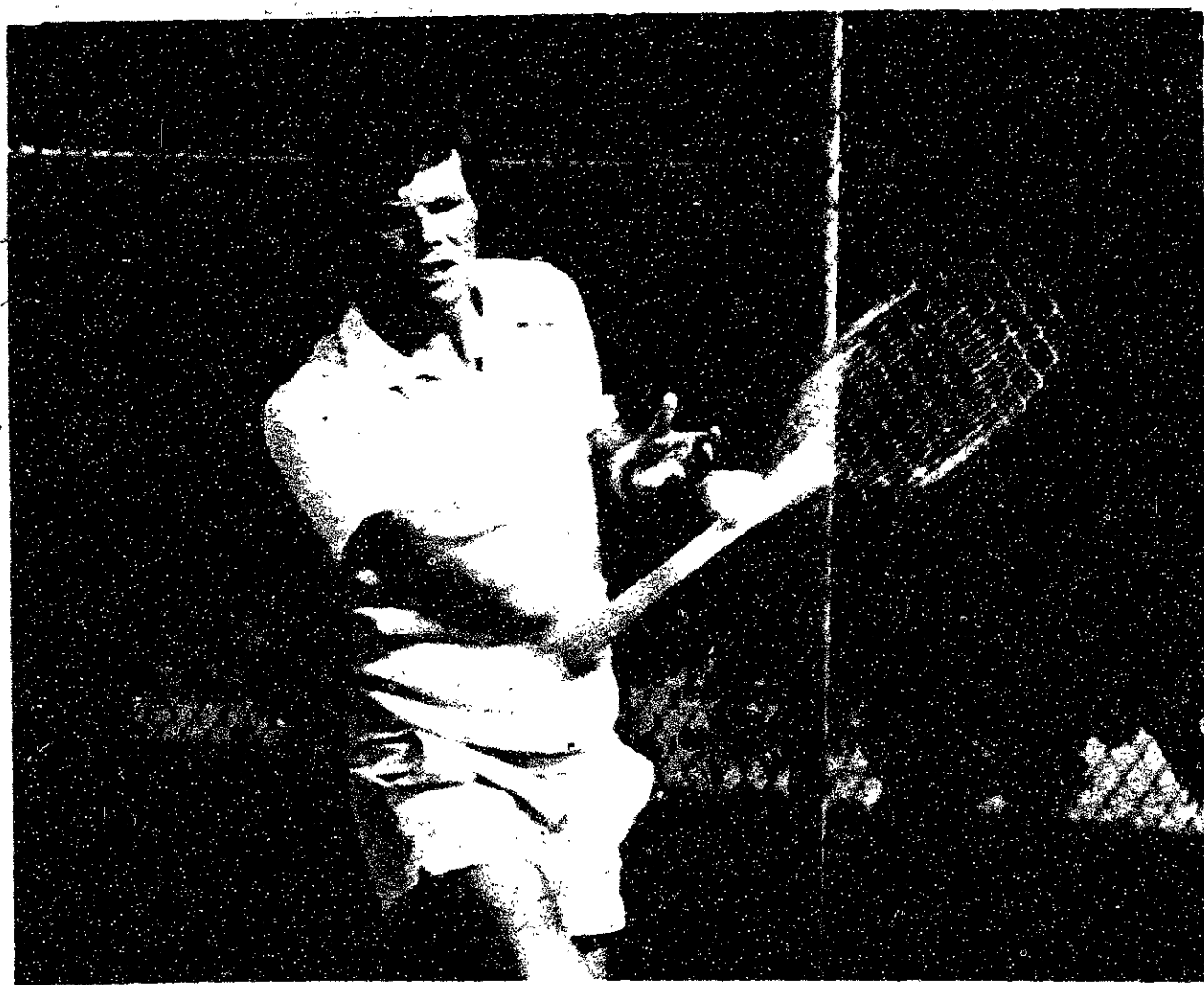
By L. A. Shoemaker  
(L. A. Shoemaker is a member of the Women's Rugby Club)

The morning of April 17 marked an eventful first in the history of MIT rugby: the first women's club game. The undermanned MIT club having only eight out of a requisite 15 players for the first half and 11 for the second, played the Portland Women's Club, which has several seasoned players.

Although Portland scored four tries and two conversions in the first half and one try in the second half, there were some notably clean records for the inexperienced MIT women: the forwards consistently won all scrums; scrum-half Jan Hammond G invariably got the ball out to the backs from the scrum; and fly-half Connie Cepko G executed some nice yardage-gaining runs.



MIT women's rugby club await a lineout in their game against Portland



Neil Rockowitz '78 of the MIT tennis team delivers a backhand shot Robin Reenstra G and other members of the new

## sporting notices

Frats, dorms, departments, and all other groups are invited to enter three car teams in the Kaleidoscope II Rally to be run by the MIT Auto Club on Sunday, May 1. Individual entries are also encouraged to compete for the overall win. No previous experience is required; awards will be given out for both Novice and Veteran classes. The entry fee is \$2 per car.

Registration for the rally will begin at 9am in the Kresge parking lot, and First Car Off will be at 10:01am. To pre-register, or for more information, call x5-9640; 354-1907, or 661-9062.

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## sports

## Varsity lacrosse

## Lacrosse defense stingy

By Glenn Brownstein

The story of MIT lacrosse's 4-4 record so far, which is potentially the best season since 1969, has been defense.

Without even comparing personnel, look at this statistic: since 1971, the Beaver lacrosse team has allowed at least 11.4 goals per game every season. This year, MIT is giving up slightly less than eight goals each game.

One can credit the easier schedule for this defensive success; indeed, MIT has dropped powerhouses Boston College, Harvard, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts in the past two years. But compare the scores of the teams MIT has played this year with last year: a 15-4 loss to Amherst in 1976 and an 8-7 defeat this year; a 14-1 drubbing by Bowdoin last year and a narrow 9-8 loss two weeks ago; a 10-4 loss to Trinity last year and a 7-4 defeat last Saturday.

Only once has MIT given up more than nine goals all year, and that was in a 20-7 beating administered by Tufts. Other than that: 43 goals in seven games, barely six per contest.

When stalwart defenseman Gerry Tourgee '76 graduated last year, he left a hole not easily filled. Yet first-year defensemen Mike Kenney '79 (he played on the junior varsity last year) and

freshman Brian Abbanat have combined with veteran Craig Johnston '77 to give MIT an intimidating defensive line.

And besides improved defensive play by the Beaver midfielders, there's goaltender Jeff Singer '77, off to perhaps his best season with a 68 percent save record and a strong contender for regional and national honors.

MIT's last two victories have been relatively easy ones: a goaltender-dominated 9-2 win over Holy Cross, which took the Beavers til overtime last year; and a 14-3 rout of first-year varsity team Merrimack.

Against the Crusaders, MIT took 23 shots in the first quarter, but could beat goalie Jim Garrity only twice. Despite similar problems throughout the game — Garrity had 25 saves — MIT steadily opened up the margin by holding Holy Cross scoreless for the first 39 minutes of the game and through the superb play of goalie Singer, who saved 20 of 22 shots on net.

It's been years since this was the case, but one has to say that Merrimack was overmatched against the Beavers, who rolled to a 10-0 halftime margin enroute to their easy victory. Coach Walt Alessi helped hold down the score by rotating players in and out of

unfamiliar positions: two defensemen, Johnston and Dick Cook '79, scored goals while playing attack, and fourth midfielder Jim Hagadus '78 made the most of his extra playing time by scoring one goal and adding one assist.

All good things must come to an end, however, and Trinity halted MIT's two-game winning streak with a soggy 7-4 win in Hartford on Saturday.

The Beavers had a 2-1 lead midway through the first period, but Trinity scored the next four goals and held on in the mud and water to notch the victory. Phil MacNeil '79 scored twice to push his season total to 18 goals while Al O'Connor '79 and Gornie Zuerndorfer '78 scored once each. Zuerndorfer is the only MIT player to score in every game this year. Roger Renshaw '77 had three assists to push his season point total to 22, tops on the team.

The Beavers' next step toward a winning season is tomorrow against winless Colby at Briggs Field. Game time is 3pm. After that, MIT journeys to Springfield and Westfield State before finishing up against Brandeis May 7 at home.

## Trackmen hang on, upset Bowdoin 81-73

By Dave Dobos

Gaining vengeance for three years of winless discouragement, the MIT outdoor track team upset Bowdoin here last Saturday 81-73. The Beavers now stand at 2-1.

MIT jumped out to an early lead and by mid-meet sported what seemed to be a comfortable 48-29 advantage. Bowdoin battled back, however, to tie it up at 52-52 with wins in the shot put and 440- and 100-yard dashes.

Immediately following the 100, in which Bowdoin tied the score, was the 880 yard run (half-mile). The Bears' Mike Brust, who had won the mile just minutes before, seemed a sure bet to repeat in the half. In the final stretch, though, "Stormin'" Norman Toplosky '80, living up to his nickname, eased past his surprised Bowdoin opponent to capture the race. His time of 1:58.2 missed the freshman record by a scant half-second. Jaxx Reeves '77 also had a fine kick, finishing third in 1:59.3.

MIT's situation was still precarious. Sophomore Tom Kesler's sudden burst from fourth to finish

a very important second in the 220 combined with excellent Beaver performances in the javelin proved to be the turning point. Beaver John Cavolowsky '77 heaved the rod a personal best 164' 9" edging out the Bears' Scott McGoldrick by three inches, to win the event.

All-American Frank Richardson '77 established a new Briggs Field three-mile record of 14:09.2 with his 250 yard victory in the event. Chris Svendsgaard '78 returned from an earlier 4:23 clocking in the mile to pick up a third in 15:08.8, to complete two super races within two hours.

Freshman Jim Turlo led the MIT scoring with nine points. Turlo captured the high jump, placed second in the high hurdles, and added a third in the long jump.

Both head coach Gordon Kelly and assistant Pete Close were all smiles after the meet. Kelly commented that his thinclads could have performed better in only a couple of events and that it was seldom that a team could compete so consistently well. If the Beavers perform as well today, visiting Worcester Poly should present little threat.

## Crews sweep Columbia, capturing 1st Alumni Cup

By Alex Edsall

(Alex Edsall is a member of the freshman lightweight crew.)

The Patriot's Day weekend was a busy one for MIT's men's crews. In racing on Saturday and Sunday, Tech crews met Columbia, Yale, and Coast Guard.

At home Saturday, the heavyweights, led by head coach Peter Holland and freshman coach Greg Chisholm, took a clean sweep of their match against Columbia. The winning MIT boats were the varsity eight, junior varsity eight, and the first and second freshman eights. The varsity win brings the first MIT-Columbia Alumni Cup home to Tech. It also brought the record against Columbia to 14 wins and only three losses. This year's varsity lineup includes returning Olympic oarsmen John Everett '77, and Gary Piantadosi '77, and National Lightweight Will Sawyer '78.

Also on Saturday, in New Haven the lightweights met Yale. This match proved less fortunate for MIT; Yale won every race against Tech's varsity, junior varsity, and first and second freshmen. Yale has proven to be among the fastest lightweight crews in recent years.

On Sunday, MIT hosted Coast Guard Academy's lightweight and heavyweight crews. CGA's

heavyweights showed themselves to be tough competition for MIT as they beat Tech's varsity boat by about two seconds. In other races, only the MIT first freshman lightweight boat beat Coast Guard. The freshmen were behind for three quarters of the race but took a comfortable win as they sprinted to the finish.

Other competition for MIT men's crews this season includes Harvard, Northeastern, Boston University, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and Navy.



The MIT men's heavies take advantage of UNH's 9 The heavies beat UNH by a foot. and Wesleyan's visit in an unofficial race Sat. April

## Sailors snatch GB Dinghy title

By Audrey Greenhill

The sailing team captured three firsts and three thirds in the Greater Boston Dinghy Championship for the Oberg Trophy held at MIT on Monday, for its most successful weekend of the season. MIT's varsity team topped a field of six schools from the Boston area who sailed in Tech dinghies, Larks and Interclubs.

Bill Critch '77 with crew Sally Husted '78 won the Tech division, Lenny Dolhert '79 and crew Jordan Kreidberg '79 also won in Interclubs and in the Lark division Elliot Rossen '79 finished second with crew Audrey Greenhill '79.

On Saturday, the team sailed in the New England Dinghy eliminations at Yale. To qualify for the New England Finals a team must place in the top five of their elimination heat. MIT finished third behind Harvard and Brown and just ahead of Coast Guard and the University of Rhode Island, one of the top ranked schools in the country. Gary Smith '78 and Rossen skippered in A-division and Dolhert sailed in B-division. Crews for the regatta were Diana Healy '78 and Kreidberg.

Wellesley hosted the Regis Bowl Saturday in old Tech dinghies. The MIT women won the regatta, beating eight other schools. The team's previous sailing experience in the old boats helped overcome extremely shifty conditions on Lake Waban. Barbara Belt '77 with crew Husted won low point honors in A-division and Debbie Meyerson '79 finished second in B-division with crews Marla Eglowstein '79 and Greenhill.

The women were again victorious on Sunday, capturing the President's Trophy at Boston University. Consistent sailing in both divisions was the key to the victory over seven schools. Belt with crew Marianne Salomone '79

in A-division and Husted with Barbara Biber '79 in B-division both finished second within their divisions.

A women's Lark invitational was also sailed at MIT on Sunday. Alanna Connors '78 and Greenhill co-skippered in A-division while Carol Swetky '78 and Healy co-skippered in B-division. The team finished third behind Harvard and Brown, in a field of eleven schools.

The freshmen competed for their Greater Boston Championship on Saturday at Tufts. Sailing in the usual Tufts variable conditions, the team finished third behind Tufts and Harvard. Bill Darling and Dave Nelson skippered with crews Bill Dalton and Tom Olauseen.

More single-handed eliminations were held last Sunday. The top two sailors in each heat qualify to sail in the New England Championship. MIT had four qualifiers. Sailing in one of two heats at Harvard, Smith beat eleven other sailors. Peter Commette of Tufts, a Lasar world champion and Olympic helmsman finished second. John York '80 placed sixth in the same heat. Critch won the other heat while Bruce Gage '79 finished in sixth only four points out of second and Dave Nelson was ninth. At Tufts Rossen qualified by finishing second and Steve Ryan '77 was not far behind in fourth. Dolhert topped eleven sailors and Gary Swinton '79 finished eighth in an elimination held at URI.



A lineout goes over the head of a leaping MIT rugby club member.